

The Squatter Sovereign.



"The South, and her Institutions."
STRINGFELLOW & KELLEY, Editors.
ATCHISON, KANSAS TERR.,
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1855.
Circulation Over
Two Thousand!!
FOR PRESIDENT.

Hon. David R. Atchison,
of Missouri.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

GEN. J. W. WHITFIELD

Subject to the Decision of the Squatter
Sovereigns, at the Polls!!

Election of Senator in Missouri.

We have seen with regret the adjournment of the joint-session without electing a Senator. Although we are no longer citizens of Missouri, having no right to speak as a Sovereign, to the servants; yet so vitally are we of Kansas, as well as the entire South, interested in the result of the Missouri Legislature on that subject, that we are forced to speak out. Who that has one spark of patriotism in his bosom; who still loves our glorious union with her halcyon institutions—who that has looked forward with the eye of a Philanthropist to the gradual emancipation of the world, through the spreading of our principles;—Who, having one feeling of National pride still remaining; that has not shuddered, at seeing the rapid and fearful spread of that horrid spirit of fanaticism, which like a tornado, has swept the entire north; hurling to the earth in its course, every thing national, patriotic or liberal; leaving nothing that would not bow down and worship their horrid idol.

This storm must be breasted; its course has to be stayed. None but veterans can do it. Those old companions in arms who have gained so many battles, fighting side by side. It is high time that the people of the South should abandon that suicidal veneration for Party, (now merely a name,) and consult her interest. Her very existence is now at stake, and if she should foolishly, upon mere punctilio, remove one of those strong arms, whose force has resisted with so much success, the powerful adversary of our rights and interests; she deserves to fall. How can she avoid it?

The next Congress will be composed of men (at least the lower house,) pledged to vote for a repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the fugitive slave law. Now if the South shall show so little concern on the subject, as to turn out of office, that man of all others who did most to secure the passage of those acts; what right have we to expect, that northern Senators will longer consent to sacrifice themselves for our interests; when we seem by our acts, to care nothing about them ourselves.

It must be very obvious to every man of common intelligence, that Missouri has no man particularly in the Whig ranks, who could bring to the aid of the South at this time, the same assistance from the North, as David R. Atchison. No Whig could have any weight with the Administration, or the Democratic Senators from the non-slaveholding States; and we presume they would not expect much from the (so called) whig party North. If a Whig should be elected, particularly one of the school who acknowledged the power of Congress on the question of slavery in the Territories, and he should approach one of those old veterans from the non-slaveholding States, and say to him, "my dear General, I hope you will stand by the South, and not permit the Missouri Compromise to be re-established." What answer would he receive do you expect? About this:

"Now my dear sir, if I really thought that the South, and particularly Missouri felt so deep an interest in this matter, as I once thought she did, I would be willing to sacrifice my prejudices, and even my hopes of being returned to this body; for my State is decidedly in favor of this thing.—But I am sure no such horrid results will follow it; as Atchison predicted. We had agreed with him, that for the safety of our common country, and to do equal justice to all; we would sacrifice everything. Surely you cannot expect us, who are in no way interested, to sacrifice every prejudice and interest, when you will not even lay down your party prejudices, for the first interests of your own State."

Just such an answer we might expect, aye, and deserve should we madly refuse to return the strongest man (in this emergency,) that the non-slaveholding States can furnish. We whose interests are so interwoven with the interests of Missouri, are looking on with intense interest for the result, and believe that in Kansas, no man, Whig or Democrat who is southern in feeling, but wishes the return of David R. Atchison to the Senate. And we hope the Missouri Legislature will yet re-elect him to adjourn.

I had rather be Right, than President.

The great and good man who uttered this sentiment; never uttered a nobler one. Although we differed with him on great leading political questions; we never doubted for a moment his honesty and patriotism. We believe that Henry Clay, always did what he believed to be right; and had it been necessary, would have sacrificed the Presidency, rather than have done what he believed to be wrong. Thank God, there are living examples of men, who after a life of honest toil; earning for themselves, a high place in the councils of the nation; have knowingly sacrificed them all to that noble sentiment. Who is it, that can really appreciate the bitterness of that sacrifice. After having gained, step by step, almost the highest round in ambition's ladder; thinking their feet securely fixed, suddenly feel those slippery steps giving way beneath them, with an almost certainty, that in the fall, they would be crushed to rise no more; to feel too, that the crushing fall might have been averted, by only pandering to fanaticism, by only permitting a wrong already done, to remain? Who, but those have felt the sting, can realize its intensity. But we are proud to know we have such men. No other country, save our own glorious Republic could produce such wholesale examples of honor, and probity.

Those noble spirits from the non-slaveholding States, who aided in passing the Nebraska-Kansas bill, and have been overwhelmed (for a time only we hope,) by the fiery tide of fanaticism, are noble exemplars of the truth of our caption. All honor to them. Should the South ever refuse to acknowledge her debt of gratitude, when opportunity offers; may she fall before the same fell tide, which swept them from their high places.

Just here, a question suggests itself.—Why is it, that at the South, these tremendous revolutions never occur? Men are said to be alike, everywhere; to be actuated by the same kind of impulses. We never see the slaveholding States imitating their entire congressional delegation? It certainly cannot be, that their representation is so pure, that it never errs? Or that the people are so corrupt, that they care not if their servants do wrong? There is one class, who never forgive what they call a weakness. We have read of Pirates, and Banditti, who would smother the possession of a being, in whom the seeds of virtue never could be destroyed; but if ever the unfortunate one should be guilty of the weakness of righting a wrong, or relieving the oppressed; woe be to him, their vengeance never ceased, save with the last life blood of their victim.

Negro Slavery no Evil.

We conclude the above article, in this number of our paper; and would advise our readers, to preserve the three numbers for future use, as the Report contains Statistical information on that subject, in a more convenient form than the census Report.—The article needs no commendation at our hands. We feel assured that all who have given it an impartial reading must be convinced of the many baseless assumptions, upon which so many melting appeals, and fanatical "rants," have been made by the northern orators, and that Negro Slavery is not only no Evil, but a Blessing to the White man, and to the Negro.

NEW YORK POOR.—In the U. S. Senate on the 29th ult., Mr. SEWARD introduced a memorial from the impoverished and working men of New York City, asking for the passage of the Homestead Bill, and the granting of legislative aid. Mr. Seward stated that the extreme depression of enterprise in every department of industry had caused an unlooked for inactivity in New York, and that undeserved distress among the industrious class of the population existed to a frightful extent. The memorial was laid on the table.

WE had the pleasure a few days since, of welcoming in our sanctum, our old friends H. L. Rount Esq., G. W. Withers of the Richmond Enterprise, and W. P. Lamb Esq. Messrs. Rount and Lamb, as will be seen by our paper of this week, are permanently settled in our Town for the practice of Law. Their reputation in their profession, is such that they need no commendation at our hands.

IT will be seen by our readers that H. L. Rount Esq., is announced as a candidate for the Council in this district. His talents and eminent qualifications for the place is known to every voter in the district, and we are satisfied that his name will be hailed with applause by all.

COULDN'T GO IT.—An effort was made in the Illinois Legislature, last week, by a Mr. Hackney, of the House, to invest Isaac Stewart, a free negro, with the competency of being a witness in any court in the State. On motion, the resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 37 to 91.—What will the Chicagoans say to that?

PENNY PAPERS.—There are now but ten daily papers in the United States, the subscription price of which is a penny. Five years ago there were more than fifty.—They have either discontinued or struck for higher wages. The advanced cost of paper has been a sharp blow to the penny press.

THE Government survey of Kansas and Nebraska, will be commenced early in the Spring. It will take a year to finish the work, so that a land office can be opened for its sale.

The Press and Politicians of Missouri.

We had hoped that Missouri would no longer be cursed with Free-soil sympathizers, at least, through any Press within her borders.

But in looking over some late numbers of the Statesman, (God save the mark,) and Reporter of Weston, we see that the old "clog foot" still shows itself.

In their reports of the proceedings in the Missouri Legislature, great care is taken by each of them, to report at length, the speeches of Messrs. Blair, Brown and others, with free-soil proclivities; whilst those made by the pro-slavery men, are either not reported at all, or garbled so that they seem to be ridiculously used up. If it were not for the fact that the Republican has a talented and honest reporter, who gives full reports on each side, we should be tempted to think that the pro-slavery men were very feebly represented in that body. From the Republican's reports we find however, that so far from being worsted, the friends of the South have signally triumphed in every contest. Reed of Jackson, Carr, and others, have given Blair, Brown, Stephenson and Co.; such dressings as will not soon be forgotten. Missouri need have no fear, so long as she is ably, and faithfully represented as she now is, by men of talent and unflinching integrity; though there be a few traitors, who would sell her to the Abolitionists.

AMERICAN AID TO RUSSIA.—Almost every vessel that sails for Europe from this country takes over Americans who go to join the army and the fortunes of Nicholas. The Baltic, the last steamer took Mr. Roosevelt, a prominent lawyer of New York, who, besides going on an enterprise to dispose of a most fatal war missile to the Russian Autocrat, is also to take the post of a general in the army. Besides him, there are other prominent gentlemen to follow, and they are so far in the secrets of the Russians as to say publicly that it is the intention of the Czar, in the Spring, to open the campaign on the most formidable foundation and to carry the war into Great Britain itself.—So far, however bloody the contest, it is scarcely to be doubted that the war has but just begun.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The Squatter Sovereign.

May be found in this week's paper the prospectus of a paper bearing the above title, which will be published in a very short time in Atchison, K. T., by our old friends, Dr. J. H. Stringfellow, formerly of Brunswick, and Rob. S. Kelley, the editor of the Democratic Platform, published in Liberty, until a short time since. We will endorse them as being sound on the Slavery question, and being intimately acquainted with the writings of one of the proprietors, Mr. R. S. Kelley, we would say to the pro-slavery men, they will find in him a bold, fearless and able advocate of their rights; we have been acquainted with Dr. Stringfellow for 8 or 9 years, and we know him to be a gentleman of fine accomplishments; though having never seen a production from his pen, yet we are satisfied from his general intelligence that his editorials will be highly appreciated. We recommend the "Squatter Sovereign" to the people of Kansas and Upper Missouri.—We wish our friends, Stringfellow and Kelley, great and uninterrupted success in their undertaking.—[Richfield Enterprise.

Squatter Sovereign.

This is the name of a new paper, (the 1st No., which is before us,) just started at Atchison, K. T., by Stringfellow & Kelley. The latter late of the "Democratic Platform," Liberty, Mo., the former Dr. J. H. Stringfellow late of Platte City in this county. The Sovereign is a large size and very handsome appearing sheet. It is Democratic in politics and advocates with power and ability the pro-slavery and true squatter rights, in Kansas. We pleasure we place it on the list of our exchanges.—[Weston Reporter.

Squatter Sovereign.

Is the name of a paper just published in the town of Atchison, K. T., by Stringfellow & Kelley. Its motto indicates the doctrines it will endeavor to advance, viz: "The South and her institutions." The appearance of the first number is neat, and the editorials fully sustain the reputation of the editors as writers. Nothing can prevent its success, without it is the modesty, of which its proprietors speak in their introductory—for no paper, since the Kansas Herald of Freedom, has started into existence with as large a subscription list. [St. Joseph Gazette.

Squatter Sovereign.

This is the name of a new paper, just issued at Atchison, K. T., by Dr. J. H. Stringfellow and Robt. Kelley. It is a very neat and well executed paper, displaying much taste and mechanical skill. It is pro-slavery; the introductory endorsing the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the rights of Squatter Sovereignty.—[Platte Argus.

THE message of President Pierce is copied into a number of the English papers, and is liberally commented on. One of the Liverpool papers, speaking of it, says it is characterized by a high, statesmanlike tone and conservative sentiment.

WE learn from a telegraphic dispatch in the Republican, that CHARLES DUREE has been elected U. S. Senator from Wisconsin.

TOWN OF ATCHISON, KANSAS TERRITORY.

To the Editor of the Argus, Weston, Mo.

The Atchison Town Company have directed the following statements of the facts to be made public, and as several of your readers are already interested, and others might desire to become so, for the information of as the following is submitted for publication in your columns.

During the past fall we were called on, as well as written to by several individuals interested in the Salt Lake Trade, and Emigration, on the subject of making Atchison a starting and outfitting point, for Salt Lake, California and Oregon.—Several of those engaged in that trade, who are well acquainted with the various starting points on the Missouri river, state the location of Atchison, on the great Western bend of the river, with its fine grazing grounds, abundance of good water, and a healthy situation, renders it the nearest and most desirable point for the above business on the river.

With a view to the improvement of the town, and for the purpose of accommodating those who had made propositions to make Atchison their starting point provided suitable warehouse room, and other facilities could be afforded there, we call a meeting of the Atchison share-holders, on the 3rd inst., and submitted to the Company the propositions alluded to. The meeting was well attended; over three-fourths of the stockholders being represented, notwithstanding the day named turned out to be one of the most unpleasant of the season.

The shareholders all manifested their willingness to advance the interests of the place, and of those who invested their means in purchasing lots and improving them by appropriating the necessary funds and lots, for the erection of warehouses, and enclosing lots for stock, well supplied with water, sufficient to accommodate all the Salt Lake, California and Oregon traders and emigrants.

The warehousing business was awarded to Messrs. L. Burnes & Brothers, of Weston, Mo., who are now at work and by the opening of navigation, will have the warehouses and lots mentioned ready, and connected therewith, will have a large stock of outfitting goods.

All traders and emigrants can, with perfect security, ship their goods and property to L. Burnes & Brothers, Atchison, K. T., who will take charge of and safely keep them on moderate terms, and supply any goods in their line that may be needed, and purchase, for those desiring it, any quantity of provisions, cattle, horses, mules, &c. Messrs. Burnes, in connection with other business and interests at Atchison, have purchased three-fourths of the Ferry, and have made arrangements for putting in a fine Steam Ferry Boat very early in the Spring.

The knowability and energy of Messrs. Burnes & Brothers, will be a sufficient guarantee to the public that all they have undertaken, will be fully carried through.

The new and fine steam saw and flouring mill, of G. Thompson, Esq., formerly of Liberty, Mo., is now in rapid course of completion, and the saw will soon be running, to the great satisfaction of those who are anxiously awaiting an opportunity of procuring materials for buildings.

The buildings, are already completed, with those now under contract, to be erected at Atchison within the next six months, will without any others make it a respectable town, with a population of from five hundred to one thousand.

But little has been said about Atchison, but those interested have quietly been at work, and without puffing. It is now the most populous town in the Territory, with better and more substantial buildings. It is being settled by men of energy and industry, who have made their improvements with a view to permanency.

Visitors can now find good accommodations at Atchison, equal, if not better than at any other town in the Territory, and at the meeting of the Company on the 3rd inst., arrangements were made for the erection of a large new Hotel, immediately for the accommodation of the spring-emigration.

The location of Atchison gives it advantages over any other point for business. It is about midway between Weston and St. Joseph, opposite one of the best sections of the Platte Country, without any town to interfere with its trade, nor never can be, there being no site on the river. It has as good a landing and ferry as can be found on the Missouri river, and being on a direct line west of Plattsburg, &c., makes it the natural crossing place for the overland emigration. It being on the extreme Western bend of the Mo. river, in Kansas Territory, places it only six miles from Independence Spring at the point where the main road from Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, &c., to Salt Lake, California, &c., passes. This, as a matter of course, very much shortens the land travel. The country, too, around Atchison, is as fine as any portion of the Territory, and is settling and improving rapidly, and by many who are well acquainted, it is said, is better supplied with water, coal, rock and timber, than most any other region.

We are just in receipt of a reliable information from Washington, that in a very short time, the mails will be regularly carried from Independence on the South, and Weston and St. Joseph on the North side of the Missouri river to Atchison, and from

thence into the interior towns Osawkee on the Grapeshopper, Marysville on the Big Blue, &c., and up through Nebraska.—The Salt Lake mail will also pass Atchison; so that it will be furnished with as many mail facilities, as so new a country and town could expect.

Atchison already presents quite a business like appearance, and with what is doing for and at it, and the many advantages it possesses, must eventually be the great commercial city of the Territory.

We would say to all who desire to settle in Kansas permanently, not to make up their opinions, from vague rumors, but act like sensible men—examine for yourselves, before locating.

By order of the Company.

P. T. ABELL, Pres't.

J. H. STRINGFELLOW, Sec'y.

Atchison, K. T. January 30, 1855.

Letter from the Editor of the St. Louis Republican.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 27, 1855.

Although the Legislature was in joint session all day, and only one ballot for Senator was taken, and that an ineffectual one, it was still the most exciting day of the session. Not because they were any marked changes in the ballot, which served to encourage the hopes of one party or the other; not because there were flashes of wit, or severe sarcasm, or any of the personal abuse which has, at times, distinguished this joint session; but simply because a new turn was given to the discussion by Mr. CARR, Senator from Pike.—You may remember, that some days ago I stated that Mr. CARR was expected to address the joint session, but he did not then do it, and very few were aware of his purpose to speak to-day. It was understood, indeed, that after one more ballot an effort would be made to adjourn the joint session to a late day in February, and then, if necessary, to postpone it until the Fall session, which, it now seems to be conceded, will be held.

When Mr. Carr's name was called, he expressed his desire to occupy the attention of the members for a short time. Before this day he had been rather a quiet member of the Senate than otherwise—always present however, and performing his duties, and voting, when he was called upon to do so. It may be said, therefore, that he took everybody by surprise, as, in a speech of more than an hour's duration, he made decidedly the best effort in favor of the election of AREXON which has yet been made in that hall. The report which is sent you by this note does not do the orator justice, but this will be remedied hereafter by a full report. Mr. Carr's style of oratory is excellent—his language is dignified and chaste—his delivery sometimes rapid and impassioned, and at other times calm and withering in its calmness. Throughout a long speech, which, by general consent, is admitted to be the speech of the session, he kept the assembly, not at any time a very patient one, in earnest attention, and when he concluded he was congratulated by his many friends on the success of his effort. This speech has had the effect of placing him at once in the front rank of his party in the State, and his influence hereafter will be felt in all its movements. Though a political opponent, and giving expression to sentiments to-day, in regard to the Whig party, from which I entirely dissent, it is yet perfectly competent for me to bear testimony to the statesmanship, the learning, and the splendor of this effort.

MR. BLAIR, the leader of the Benton party, felt it incumbent on him to respond to Mr. Carr's speech, and he did so off-hand; but it was evident that he appreciated the character of the gentleman who had so strongly assailed Mr. Benton, defended Mr. Atchison, and even sustained the Pierce administration, a thing which most persons now look upon as dead and gone; and he proceeded more cautiously in this work than has been his custom when responding to other gentlemen of the Anti-Benton party. At the same time he took bold ground, as you will perceive by looking at the synopsis of his speech, and gave expression to sentiments which will hardly be recognized as orthodox by the Benton party outside of St. Louis county. He may say that they are his own sentiments of the Benton party; but the people will hardly recognize this distinction, and will hold the whole party responsible for them.

It is said about three thousand negroes were entitled to vote in New York City under the provision of the State Constitution which requires a colored man to have been three years a citizen, and possessed of freehold estate of the value of \$250 over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and upon which a tax shall have been paid. In Albany, a large number are said to have voted the Know-Nothing ticket.

If reports be true, the country will soon be thrown into a state of excitement, by a sequel to the biography of Maria Monk, that promises to surpass the latter in startling developments. Miss Brinkley, the young nun who recently escaped from the convent at Pittsburg, Md., is writing a long letter in reply to the one sent forth by the superiors of the institution. She intends to give a complete history of convent life.

A field of sweet potatoes in Scott county, Iowa, yields 700 bushels to the acre.

News from all Quarters.

It is said there are 675 liquor establishments in the town of Chicago.

Anson P. Morrill has been elected Governor by the Legislature of Maine.

The Mexican papers officially announce the formal taking possession of the Mesilla Valley.

Col. F. Burnes has been appointed P. M. at Parkville, vice Col. A. B. Stoddard resigned.

The Toronto Colonist says that the British Government has purchased 18,000, buffalo robes for the use of the Crimea.

The California Legislature was to go into a Senatorial election on the 10th.

The Iowa Legislature has adjourned. The Capital is to be removed to Port Des Moines.

Wanted: A good strong adhesive plaster, to make busy-bodies stick to their own business.

Booth, the editor at Milwaukee, who participated in the Glover Fugitive Slave Case, has been found guilty.

The high price of paper has compelled the New York sun, Tribune and Times to curtail their dimensions.

A subscription is on foot among the slave and colored population of Mobile to raise funds to aid the suffering poor of New York and Eastern cities.

Doesticks says when they get a new hired girl at his boarding house, he ascertains the fact by the color of the hair in the biscuits.

Albert Smith, the English comic author and lecturer, has presented ten thousand volumes of books of light reading to the army in the Crimea.

The Honduras struck a snag near Hat Island and sunk on the 24th ult. The boat was valued at \$20,000 and insured for 15,000.

Miss Julia Dean, the celebrated actress, was married to Dr. Hayne, of S. Carolina, at Mobile on the 24th of January.

In the Indiana Legislature a committee has been authorized to bring in a bill repealing the present Free Banking system.

It is proposed to send ex-Presidents Tyler, Van Buren and Fillmore, to Europe to offer a mediaeution between the allies and Russia. These three men are the only surviving Presidents.

The cost of the Chrystal Palace, New York, was \$700,000; the debts outstanding are \$200,000, and the assets \$300,000.

Three hundred and twenty-six revolutionary pensioners died during the past year. The number now on the pension roll is one thousand and sixty.

The Tribune says that New York now contains 700,000 inhabitants, and is increasing at the rate of from eight to ten per cent. per annum.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 24. The Hon. Jas. Slidell, Democrat, was to-day elected by the Legislature of Louisiana as their Representative in the U. S. Senate.

"THE ARMY OF VANITY."—Such is the very ungalant term applied, in the "Household Words," to the two hundred and sixty-seven thousand and ninety-one milliners and dress makers, reported in the English census.

It is stated that Commodore Moore is in Washington, awaiting the arrival of General Houston, to send him a challenge.

A Dutchman thus describes the New Yorkers: "Fine pebbles; dey go about der streets all day, cheating each oder, and dey call dat piziness."

The whole number of paupers in the United States, supported in whole or in part by public funds, within the year 1853, was 134,972, against 50,353 in 1850.

In the Illinois Legislature there are forty-two open and avowed Nebraska Democrats, and six who are opposed to the Nebraska bill, but yield to their prejudices to the will of the majority.

A resolution denouncing Know-Nothingism was lately defeated in the Arkansas House of Representatives by a vote of two to one. The State Legislature afterwards elected Dr. Huey, a Know-Nothing to the office of Auditor.

The Southern Convention met at New Orleans on the 8th inst. Ten States were represented, and one hundred and ten delegates present, including eighty-three from Louisiana. Gen. Lamar, of Texas, was chosen President.

At the Democratic State Convention recently held at Columbus, Ohio, Gov. Medel, and all the present State officers were nominated. The Baltimore platform was endorsed.

One young lady in Albany, N. Y., received 480 calls on New Year's day, not counting three military companies, one fire company, and a host of poor relatives, and a call to bed by her mamma at 12 o'clock at night.

SENATORIAL COURTNEY.—We hear that on the arrival of Senator Atchison in Washington, he was waited on, by a Senator authorized to do so, with an assurance that if he was disposed to resume his position as the presiding officer of the body, Mr. Vice President Bright would forthwith resign the Senatorial chair. We learn that his answer was an instant disclaimer of any idea of interfering with that gentleman's position. So it may now be regarded as a fixed fact, that for the remainder of the presidential term of Franklin Pierce, Jesse D. Bright is to be the Vice President of the United States.—[Washington Star.

The policemen of New York are said to be carrying out the recent order of the Mayor, enjoining them to arrest all street beggars and convey them to the institutions specially provided for the relief of the poor. Fourteen persons of this description were apprehended in the Eighteenth Ward on the 4th ult., one of the number was a negro girl, and the remaining thirteen were Irish, aged from ten to sixty.

CONGRESS.—This body now in session at Washington, have matured but little business as yet. Matters of much importance have been introduced; among them may be mentioned the Homestead Bill, Express Mail between St. Louis and San Francisco, and a bill asking Congress for a head tax, not less than \$250 each on foreigner arriving in this country.

During the last year, there were forty fires in the United States; where the losses exceeded \$100,000 or upwards. The entire loss of property by fires during that period is estimated at \$15,000,000. During the same period 600 persons were killed by steamboats, and about 209 by railroad accidents.

When Lord Erskine made his debut at the bar his agitation almost overcame him, and he was just about to sit down.—"At that moment," said he, "I thought I felt my little children tugging at my gown, and the idea roused me to an exertion of which I did not think myself capable.

The secret agents of the Postmaster General have recently done a very brisk business. Within the last two months, something like twenty mail robbers have been arrested in different parts of the country, and what is still more satisfactory, about half of them have been tried and condemned to imprisonment.

Robert King, a New York policeman has been very properly fined one hundred and fifty dollars and costs, in the Marine Court of New York, for encouraging, instead of checking, the insolence of a cabman to a stranger. It would be a blessing to the traveling public, if this example were followed by the authorities in the various large cities.

Upwards of two-thirds of the members elect to the New York Legislature are in favor of a prohibitory liquor law, and as the new Governor is also a Maineace, there is no doubt that the Maine law will be put in operation in that State in the course of a few months.

The St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal relates several cases in which soda has been successfully employed as a remedy for snakebite and the sting of poisonous insects. The injured part was bathed in warm water, and then the soda, moistened a little with water before being used, was applied to the wound.

Charles Scott, a colored man, attempted on the 25th ult., to murder J. H. Springer, at Providence, R. I., for the purpose of obtaining a suit of clothes. He knocked Springer down, cut his throat, and hacked his head and face in a shocking manner. The wounds, however, will not prove fatal. Scott has not yet been arrested.

FASHIONABLE WOMEN.—To be a woman of fashion is one of the easiest things in the world. A late writer describes it—buy everything you don't want, and pay for nothing you do; smile on all mankind but your husband; be happy every where but at home; hate the country; adore the city; read novels; neglect your children; nurse lap dogs, and go to church every time you get a new shawl.

A meeting was held at the Broadway House, New York, on the 26th ult., to adopt measures in aid of respectable females, said to be not less than 27,000, now out of employment. The sum of \$2000, was collected, and it is proposed to raise \$20,000 or \$30,000.

Many lives might be saved by the knowledge of this simple receipt. A large teaspoonful of mustard mixed in a tumbler of warm water, and swallowed as soon as possible, acts as an instant emetic sufficient to remove all that is lodged in the Stomach.

Fourteen years ago, but a single house, and that a log cabin, stood upon what is now the site of St. Paul, Minnesota; a city that supports four daily newspapers, and where upwards of forty-three thousand passengers have been landed within a year.

According to the census there are 847,445 holders of slaves in the United States. Among them are two who hold over a thousand each; nine who hold 756; fifty-six who hold 400; and one hundred and eighty-seven who hold 266.